

BUCKEYE POULTRY YARD,

ESTABLISHED 1879.
C. HARRIS, Proprietor.



P. O. Box 102,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Poultry Farm 3 miles South of City, on Chillicothe Pike.

TO MY PATRONS:

I shall sell Eggs from first-class stock only, having culled my stock thoroughly, and mated them with great pains. My entire stock are the descendants from first-class families, and not as some breeders have, a few good birds selected from a flock of culls.

FOR SALE: HOMING, FAN TAIL AND TUMBLER PIGEONS

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BUCKEYE POULTRY YARDS, COLUMBUS, OHIO.



BUFF COCHINS.

THE BUFF COCHIN has always maintained its place as the most popular of the Cochin breed. They are good Winter layers, and good setters and become broody early, thereby enabling a fancier to hatch early chicks. If given a free range they are most excellent foragers, and as a large breed require less food than a Leghorn. Below I give a brief description of their characteristics and breeding:

THE BUFF COCK.—The neck, saddle, hackle, wings and tail coverts should be a bright dark orange; the breast and fluff a rich yellow buff; the tail buff or dark bronze; free from any discolored feathers; the foot and leg feathers same color as breast, and free from any discolored feathers. The Buff hen should be a rich buff throughout with hackle rich orange. In the cock bird, size is a most important point to breed for. A full grown cock bird, say one year old, should not be less than from ten to twelve pounds. The standard disqualifies cocks not weighing nine pounds, and hens not weighing seven pounds. A Cochin increases in weight until three or four years, and sometimes will reach fourteen pounds; but I maintain that a cock bird weighing twelve pounds is heavy enough, and shows in a pen to much greater advantage than a bird heavier. A very high class bird, with great depth of feathers, is very deceptive in weight, and I have frequently seen cocks, thick, heavy looking birds, full of feathers, weigh much lighter than a close feathered bird that in a pen does not look as heavy by pounds. In the Cochin hen, also, size is a most important point, for, however good in quality and color, if under size they are of little use. Hens live to a greater age than cocks, and, as Cochins increase in weight every year, their weight is much heavier in proportion to the cock. Hens at one year old should weigh nine pounds at least, at two years old they increase to ten pounds each, are a good average weight, and quite heavy enough. The most important point in a Cochin hen is the cushion; in a very high class hen the cushion should be very large and prominent, forming quite a ball on the rump, and hiding the whole of the tail with the exception of the ends of the longest feathers. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26.

PAMP
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Dear Sir :

I send this circular in reply to letters when inquiries can be fully answered by so doing, and in all cases more information can be obtained from a careful reading of it than I should have time to give in a personal letter ; but such will be cheerfully written when necessary. During many years experience with pure breeds, I am satisfied that Poultry can be bred for any desired quality, as well as other live stock, and it is gratifying to see the increased demand for first-class birds from year to year. It costs no more to keep good fowls than poor, and the best are always the cheapest.

I personally select and superintend the shipping of everything myself, and seldom fail to give satisfaction, as my rates are moderate, considering the quality of my stock.

I warrant all Fowls and Eggs sold by me to be in good condition, pure and just as represented, and free from all disqualifications named in the "Standard." Parties buying male birds for breeding purposes should bear in mind that the male bird constitutes one-half of the breeding pen, and that with scarcely an exception, the breeder that uses the best male birds produces the best chicks.

In sending out eggs for hatching I fill orders in rotation and as promptly as possible. I send them from the same yards and stock that I breed from, and I ship NONE until I know they are fertile. I pack them securely in new baskets, and guarantee them to arrive in good order ; but I do not agree to DUPLICATE ANY ORDERS, as I know so much depends upon the care and handling of eggs after they reach the hands of the purchaser.

My prices are according to fancy requirements. Of course I cannot give prices on every bird, but simply give the lowest and highest prices for No. 1 breeding stock. In ordering stock you will please describe plainly just what you want the birds for. You are the one to say how good a bird you want. A bird that scores 90 points is worth much more than one that scores 80 points, and the price rapidly increases as the score increases.

Fraternally Yours,

C. HARRIS.

SETTING A HEN.

We will book orders early in the season for eggs, to be shipped at any time they are wanted. Send us word as soon as you find that you have a hen that is broody, and we will ship without delay, providing we have no orders to fill ahead of yours. Take a barrel, saw a hole in the side about the middle, large enough for the hen to get in and out easily, set it on end, put from three to five inches of dirt in the bottom, rounded out, which should be dry early in the season, wet later, then put three or four inches of hay chaff on the dirt; this will make an excellent nest. Cover top securely to keep out rain, have a supply of feed and water convenient, so that the hen can eat and return to the nest before the eggs get chilled, and at night see that the hen is well protected from rats or other vermin. Put two or three nest eggs under her and see that she has free access to both feed and water. By the time you receive the eggs that you have ordered, you will know whether or not the hen is going to do them justice, as she will by this time have been setting several days on trial. Before placing the new eggs under her, it would be advisable to sprinkle a little Persian Insect Powder through her feathers, and also in the nest to prevent the lice from giving trouble, as they are the worst enemies that poultry have to contend with.

NOTICE.

I will be glad to give any information I can concerning fancy poultry and eggs, but will say to those desiring such, do not forget to inclose a TWO-CENT STAMP in your letter. This may seem a small thing to some, but to me it amounts to quite an item, as I have so many letters of inquiry to answer every day.

FOR SALE.

PEDIGREED BERKSHIRE HOGS.—Pigs, \$5.00 at eight weeks' old. Breeders, a matter of correspondence. Have your orders booked early. First come, first served.

DOGS.—Scotch Terriers, Newfoundland and Setters.

CARE OF LITTLE CHICKS AND WHAT TO FEED THEM.

For the first twenty-four hours young chicks require no feed. After that, for about two or three weeks, feed hard-boiled eggs, boiled cracked rice, mixed dry with corn meal and a little Developing Food, mixed, as per directions with above every day, and feed the chicks five or six times a day, not more at a time than they will eat. Very young chicks cannot consume enough feed at a single feeding to last them for several hours, as their crops are small and their growth rapid and the demand for material proportionately active, and to compel them to wait from morn to eve, as is done in a great many cases, is not only cruel, but works greatly to the disadvantage and loss to the breeder.

After the chicks have become three weeks old they can be fed different varieties of food, but for morning feed it will pay well to feed cracked rice boiled and mixed with corn meal or wheat shorts; rice being cheap, and there not being much required, it goes a great way. For interval feeds during the day, feed wheat screenings, bread crumbs, dry or soaked in milk, boiled potatoes, cabbage, chopped fine, meat, raw or cooked, and table scraps, and occasionally cracked corn, but don't forget good range and clean quarters.

TO PREVENT GAPS IN YOUNG CHICKS.

Have your hen-house raised two or three inches above the ground on a platform, so as to let pure air circulate under the house at night, and don't let the little chicks out until the morning dew has dried off. Keep in their drinking water a small lump of gum camphor, tied in a piece of muslin; the camphor is a preventive as well as a cure for gaps.

WHEAT IS THE BEST.

Wheat is undoubtedly the best grain food, as a main dependance for breeding fowls as well as the growing chicks. When it comes to fattening poultry for either market or for table use, nothing can be found better or cheaper than corn in its different forms. Of course, it is well to give some little variety in feeding in summer as well as in winter, but for the main food for poultry, breeders should rely on wheat, first, last and always.

Some recommend screenings, which are very good, though they are seldom as cheap, considering the amount of available food in a bushel, of sound, marketable, second quality wheat, even though the former may be considerably less in price. In the latter case you pay for dirt and other seed which the fowls will not eat. The breeder must decide the point for himself when he has to buy the food for his poultry, whether it is cheaper to buy screenings or screened marketable wheat, as some screenings contain a large proportion of grain, while others contain so little as to be of little value to the poultry breeder.

I feed cooked potatoes mashed and mixed with beef scraps, corn meal, oats and barley, ground, and seasoned with egg food, once or twice a week, but always feed it cold. In extreme cold weather I do not believe in feeding it over once in two weeks. Toward the spring of the year it makes an excellent feed, both for eggs and health. I also feed cabbage two or three times a week.

WINTER TREATMENT OF HENS.

Hens will produce an abundance of eggs during the winter if they are provided with a warm, comfortable roost during the night and a sheltered sunny exposure during the day. Give them plenty of dry ashes, gravel and sand to roll in, a box of slacked or old lime to nibble at, with an allowance of finely chopped meat every other day, and plenty of corn and oats, boiled soft, and spiced with cayenne pepper. Add the table crumbs, potato pairings, etc., with plenty of lukewarm water, and they will render ample returns.

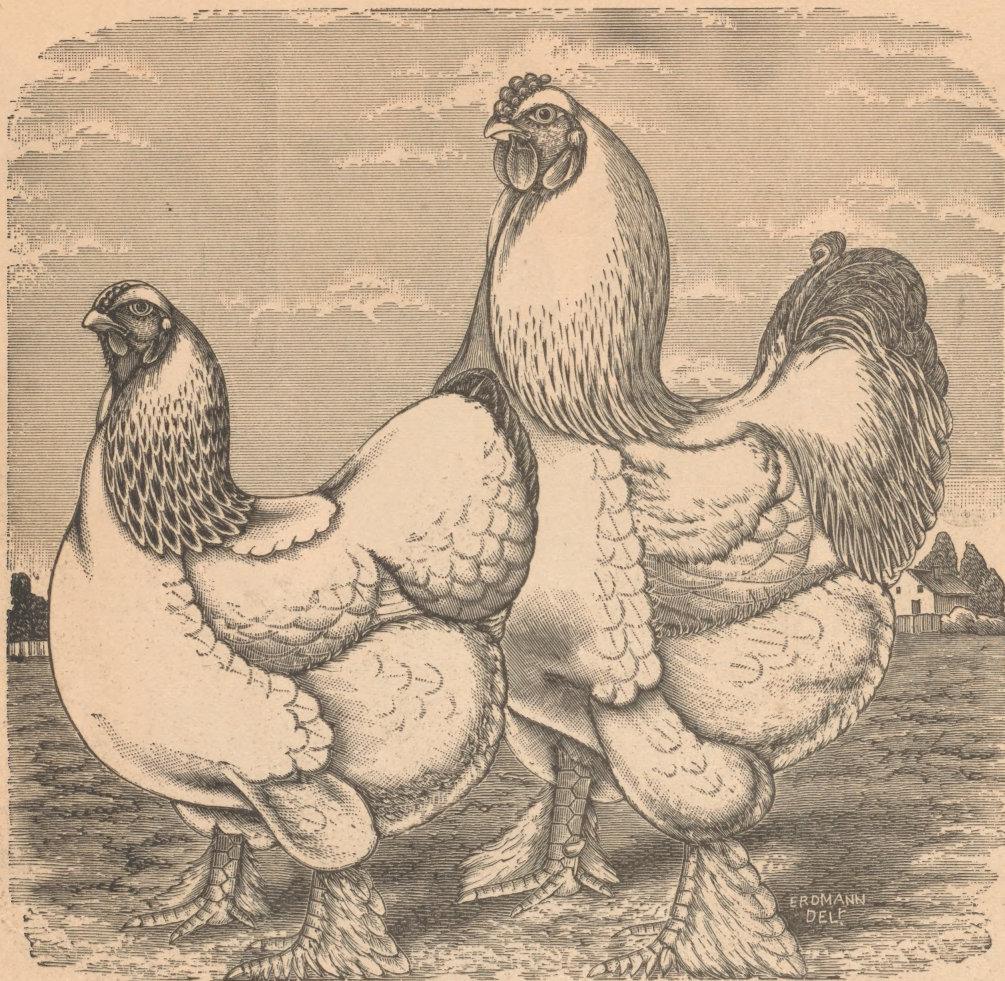


WYANDOTTES.—HARRIS STRAIN.

BY judicious mateings since 1879, I have overcome many difficulties which the amateur breeder is ignorant of, and this season my yards are mated with cocks and cockerels having good rose combs, clean yellow legs, distinct lacing, silver-white hackle and saddle, with black stripe through the center of feather, and two distinct rows of wing-bars.

The Wyandottes are a new variety, said to have originated in the State of New York, some twelve or fifteen years ago. Nobody seems to know exactly how or by whom they were produced. Their large size and docile nature both indicate that they have Asiatic blood in them. Their color, comb and good laying qualities lead one to believe that they are in some way related to the Silver Hamburgs. Mr. John P. Ray writes of these fowls in the *Rural Home*, in 1873, when they were called Sebright Cochins. "We have been breeding Sebright Cochins three seasons. With us these fowls have been entirely hardy and free from disease. As egg producers, for both winter and summer, they are not excelled by any other variety." Those fowls are now admitted into the Standard of Excellence under the name of the Wyandottes, by the American Poultry Association, at their meeting held at Worcester, Mass., February 2d, 1883.

Their plumage is white, heavily laced with black, the tail alone being a solid black. The lacing on the breast is peculiarly handsome. Their face and ear lobes are a bright red, and they have a close fitting rose comb. Their legs are a rich yellow color and clear of feathers. It is claimed that they bear more resemblance to the Dorkings than any other breed. The cocks when full grown will weigh from 8 to 10 pounds, and the hens from 6 to 8 pounds. They are particularly adapted for the market, as their model shape, yellow skin and fine plump appearance, added to their close grained and juicy flesh will demand for them a ready sale. They mature early and are very hardy. It is easy to confine them, as they will not attempt to fly over a 4 foot fence. As to their laying qualities they have in a very pleasing manner surprised every breeder at the quantity of the eggs they produce. They make most careful mothers if allowed to set, as they are not in any way a clumsy shape. They have become popular, as their great beauty and good qualities command for them a host of friends wherever they are introduced.



LIGHT BRAHMAS.

OF the many different varieties of pure bred Asiatic fowls that we find in the yards of our American fanciers to-day, there is none more deserving of praise than the Light Brahmas. They are the largest of any of our improved breeds, and from the beautiful illustration above, one can draw some idea of their fine form and noble appearance. After many years of experience, fanciers of this breed claim them to stand among the best, both for their productiveness and many points of beauty, and to thrive equally well while in confinement with any other of our domestic fowls. This makes them admirably adapted for the villager, who must keep his fowls in some degree confined, as well as the farmer that has unlimited space over which they may roam. The chicks grow to broilers in from eight to ten weeks, and there is no trouble in getting eggs from the pullets late in the Fall and through the Winter, if good warm quarters are provided for them. When six months old they will dress from six to eight pounds, thus securing for them a ready sale in the markets. When full grown, the cock weighs from eleven to thirteen pounds, and the hens from eight to eleven pounds. They are good Winter layers of large, fine flavored eggs, and as the price of fresh eggs during this time is much higher than at any other time during the year, makes them one of the most profitable breeds to keep for the production of eggs alone. They seem to be contented almost anywhere, and can be kept in a fence three or four feet high; but if given a free range will hunt most of their living. Taking into consideration their good qualities as egg producers, when they demand the highest price, the immense size to which they grow, and their most noble and pleasing appearance, we cannot help but recommend them to all lovers of fine poultry.



WHITE-CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

THE WHITE-CRESTED BLACK POLISH attracts a great deal of attention, and well they may, as they are a handsome fowl. A flock of these fowls on a green lawn make a handsome appearance with their large crest of pure white feathers and their lustrous black plumage which makes them so much admired. They are certainly prolific fowls if properly cared for; they are not as good a forager as the Leghorn or the Hamburg, owing to their large crest which interferes with sight and therefore makes them very tame and docile. They are not as good a farmer's fowl as some of the other varieties, as they are more apt to become a prey to straying hawks, owing to their large crest interfering with their seeing anything overhead. We will not enlarge on their merits, as they are too well known, having been bred in this country and Europe for a great many years. They have been greatly improved of late years. They are of the non-setting class, are very hardy and good layers. Chicks of this variety should not, as a general rule, be hatched earlier than April or May, excepting where the climate is such as will not conflict with their health, as they certainly cannot stand the same amount of cold as the Asiatic. They will thrive all right where the climate is moderate, and if properly cared for will continue so until fully matured.

I have a choice yard of White-Crested Black Polish.

CHICKEN POX.

SYMPTOMS—The head, face or body is covered with small ulcers, containing an infectious matter.

TREATMENT—Wash carefully the parts effected with castile soap and wipe dry. Then wash with a strong solution of sulphate of iron (common coperas) until cured and paint the ulcers with nitrate of silver.



THE PLYMOUTH ROCK.

THE accompanying cut represents the most popular fowl of to-day, as will be acknowledged by all who have ever had the pleasure of owning and breeding them. From what we can learn from the best authority, they originated from a cross between the American Dominique Cock and the Black Java Hen some thirty years ago. They have attained their popularity entirely upon their own merits, without the help of any foreign origin. As for a general purpose fowl they have no equal in America, being very large, the cock weighing from 9 to 12 pounds, and the hens from 6 to 9 pounds. For a market chicken, they stand in the lead of all others. Their nice yellow legs and skin, their excellence of flesh, and the rapidity with which they grow, gains for them as a table fowl the admiration of all, and certainly they will command the highest market price. As egg producers they will lay more eggs than any other breed that hatches and rears its own young. In fact they were only excelled by the Leghorn and Hamburg family. Their eggs are large sized, being exceedingly rich and finely flavored. Being out and out an American breed in hardness, both as chicks and mature fowls, they are well adapted for all climates better than any other breed. In plumage they are a bluish gray, each feather distinctly penciled across with bars of darker color. Their combs are of medium size and are not liable to freeze; and they have no feathers on their legs to drag around. Their beauty of form, fine plumage and upright and pleasing carriage enables them to compare with any other breed, either upon the lawn in the fancier's yard, or at the place of exhibition. As mothers they are not excelled, not being persistent setters they are kind and gentle and good foragers. In disposition they are very docile, their wings being so small for such large bodies makes it easy to confine them, and they get along with an exceedingly small amount of food for such large fowls; but if given a free range they will find the most of their living. In fact, this breed, which is comparatively new, combines to a great degree all the excellent qualities of the ideal fowl. For those who wish to keep but one variety, and that to be a general purpose fowl, this breed is pre-eminently the best.

PRICE LIST OF EGGS

—FROM THE YARDS OF—

C. HARRIS, COLUMBUS, O.

WYANDOTTES.

1st on cock and 1st on hen, 1st on cockerel and 1st on pullet, at Ohio State Fair—T. F. McGrew, judge. 1st on cock, 1st on hen, and 2d on hen, at Toledo, Ohio, 1884. Average score of 93½ points—I. K. Felch, judge.

I have retained all my prize winners, and shall sell eggs from said birds.

Yard No. 1—(Mated expressly for cockerels). One cock and eight hens, scoring not less than an average of 93½ points. Eggs from this yard, \$4.00 per 13; \$7.00 per 26.

Yard No. 2—(Mated expressly for pullets). One cock and nine pullets, scoring not less than an average of 90½ points. Eggs from this yard, \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26.

Yard No. 3—(Mated). One cockerel and nine choice hens and pullets, scoring an average of 90 points. Eggs from this yard, \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26.

LANGSHANS.

I have selected two grand yards for this season, and mated to cocks and cockerel that are equal to any in the world. My hens and pullets are from the most prominent breeders, such as Croad, Dexter and Halliday. Each yard contains prize winning fowls.

Yard No. 1—Mated with a Croad cock and nine hens and pullets, "Halliday and Dexter" strain, scoring an average of 93 points. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26.

Yard No. 2—Mated with a Halliday cockerel and nine hens and pullets, "Croad and Dexter" strain, scoring an average of 93 points. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26.

At Ohio State Fair, 1885, my birds were awarded First premium, under a strong competition.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

I shall breed four yards of Plymouth Rocks this season, each yard containing prize winners

At Ohio State Fair my chicks won first prize; at New York Show, February 4th to 11th, 1885, my Plymouth Rocks won second prize over five hundred Plymouth Rocks, competing from the most prominent breeders in the U. S. 1885, Ohio State Fair, second on fowls.

I have testimonials from different parties, stating that they had won first prizes at different show rooms this last winter, from chicks hatched from the eggs they had purchased from my yards in 1884 and 1885.

Yard No. 1—Mated for cockerel.

At the head of this yard I have a fine large cockerel, scoring 95 points, mated with ten fine hens and pullets, an average score of 93 points. I shall spare but few settings from this yard.

Eggs, \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26.

Yard No. 2—Mated for pul ets.

At the head of this yard I have a fine cock mated with ten pullets, the average score of this yard being 93 points.

Eggs, \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26.

Yard No. 3—Mated for cockerels.

At the head of this yard I have a fine cockerel mated with ten hens and pullets, scoring an average of 90 points.

Eggs, \$2.00 per 13; \$4.00 per 26.

HARRIS STRAIN ROSE-COMBED AMERICAN DOMINQUES.

I have made a specialty of the Rose-Combed American Dominiques, and to day can show the finest flock of Dominiques in America.

Notice prizes won by my birds:

First on fowls at Ohio State Fair, 1883.

First on fowls at Indianapolis, 1883.

First on fowls at St. Louis, 1883.

First on chicks at Toledo Show, 1884.

First and second on chicks at Ohio State Fair, 1884.

First and second on fowls at Ohio State Fair, 1885.

First at New York Show, February 4th to 11th, on pen; average score on pen 91½ points.

Second on pairs; average 91 points.

I shall breed three yards. Yard 1—Mated to produce fine cockerels. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26.

Yards 2 and 3—Mated for pullets. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13; \$4.00 per 26.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

My yards for this season shall contain some of the finest penciled females in America. My stock are all descendants of Wm. Tell, who has proven the best

breeder of fine females in this country. His lineal descendants won more premiums in the past five years than those of any bird in America. His stock is of that fine mahogany color so much sought after by our best breeders. I procured my stock from G. V. Frink, one of the most successful breeders of Partridge Cochins in America.

At Ohio State Fair won first prize on fowls; at New York Show, February 4th to 11th, 1885, cockerel second, 93¼; cut two on weight. Ohio State Fair 1885 won 2d on fowls.

I shall breed three yards this year.

Yard No. 1—Mated with cockerel and nine fine penciled hens and pullets of rich mahogany color. This yard is mated to breed fine cockerels. Eggs from this yard, \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26.

Yards 2 and 3—These two yards are mated for pullet breeding, and without a doubt will breed many prize winners. The males will score 90 points, and hens and pullets from 85 to 93 points. Eggs, from either of these two yards, \$2.00 per 13; \$4.00 per 26.

BUFF COCHINS.

Having procured my stock from our most noted breeders, regardless of cost, I shall offer a limited number of eggs. Price \$3.00 per 13.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

I shall breed two fine yards this season, each yard averaging a score of 90 points.

Yard No. 1—Mated with a 12½ pound cock, Gordon and Harris strain, and nine fine pullets—Todd, Felch and McClave strain.

Yard No. 2—A choice 10-pound cockerel from Felch pedigreed stock, and nine fine hens of Gordon, Todd, and Harris strain.

At Ohio State Fair, under strong competition, my fowls were awarded second prize.

Eggs from Yard No. 1—\$3.00 per 13.

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WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH.

I have as fine a yard of White Crested Black Polish as any breeder in America. At New York Show February 4th to 11th, my fowls were awarded second prize. Ohio State Fair, 1885, second on fowls. I will spare a few settings of eggs at \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26. My yards will average a score 93 points.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

I shall furnish eggs from two yards, average 93 points each. My stock is composed of the following strain: Staldsmith, Todd, Smith, and Knapp Bros., and are mated with as fine a cockerel as could be produced. Eggs \$2.00 per 13; \$3.50 per 26.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS.

See Illustrated Catalogue of pedigree. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26.

PIT GAMES.

I will spare a few settings of eggs from my best Pit Games, for \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

PURE CHIFF

Tom, weighing 40 pounds; hens, 16 to 22 pounds. Eggs, 33½ cents each; \$4.00 per 13.

PEKIN DUCKS.

Pekin Ducks of large size, and plumage white, deep yellow bill, perfectly free from marks of any other color. Drakes weighing eight to nine pounds. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13.

ROUEN DUCKS.

Rouen Ducks free from any disqualifications, and of large size and weight. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

SEE TESTIMONIALS IN CIRCULAR.

Orders for Registered Berkshire Pigs booked for delivery at eight weeks old, \$5.00 each. A limited number; send order at once.

Breeder, matter of correspondence.

NOTICE.

Parties in want of good cocks, cockerels, hens, or pullets, will save 50 per cent. if they purchase their stock or place their orders to be booked for what they want, to be delivered in October or November.

Exhibition stock, matter of correspondence.



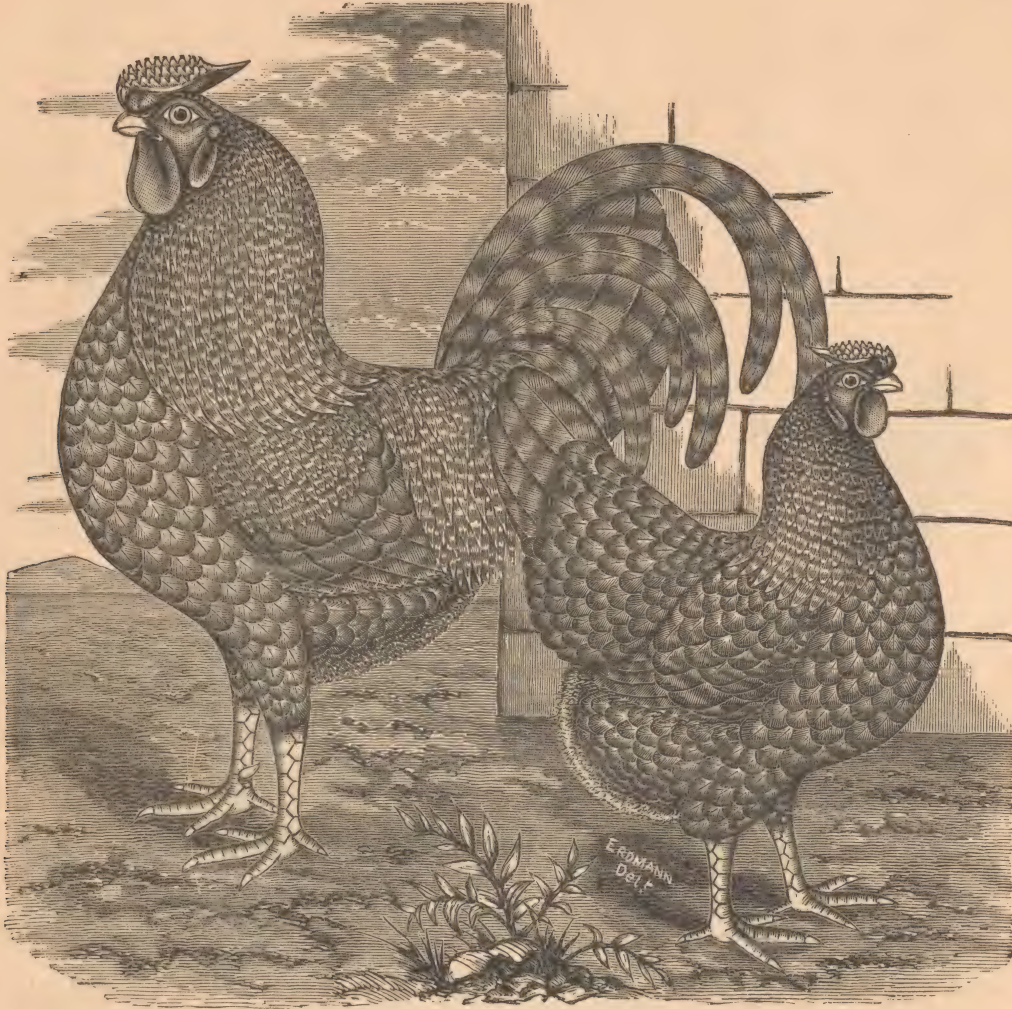
WHITE LEGHORNS.

THE above cut is one of the best illustrations of a perfect fowl of this breed yet produced, and represents the shape and style of birds I have succeeded so well in producing. They are proud, gay and sprightly; ever moving and active and on the alert for every living thing, from insects to enemies and strangers, yet easily tamed. This is to me the most beautiful of the Leghorn family, their pure white plumage, bright red combs and wattles and yellow legs makes a flock of these fowls an interesting sight. Although a breed of fowls disposed to roam, they do well in confinement. They are very easily bred, the chicks seldom die except by accident, and will take care of themselves after a few days old. They may be fed with all they can eat with no danger of over-fattening, as they seem to turn all their food into eggs. When they have comfortable quarters they are capital winter layers of large white eggs. The only objection that any one can offer against them is, their large combs are liable to become injured by frost in high latitudes unless they are warmly housed.

FERTILITY OF EGGS.

A fertile egg that has been under a setting hen will prove its fertility within seven days. One that is not fertile can be seen in the same length of time, by candling them. One will show that incubation has commenced, while the other is perfectly clear. A great many amateurs say, "My hen set good, I never had one to set better." This cannot be proven, for, while taking a glance at them while feeding, the hen may be setting all right, they may be lacking in heat sufficient to keep up the incubation, or the body of the hen may not be resting on the eggs. If a thermometer was to be placed under a great many hens, it would be far below 104 degrees, and yet they insist that the fault was with the eggs, the hen being reliable. The trouble is oftener with the hen than with the eggs, for no breeder would send out eggs that were not fertile.

If grocery eggs at 12c. to 15c. per dozen were to be placed under a setting hen, and not a chick produced, the eggs would be thrown aside and not a word said, but because \$2.00 or \$3.00 per setting is paid, it is all the fault of the eggs. Complaints of this kind never come from breeders, for they understand the nature of incubation better. Many a breeder has paid \$5.00 for 13 eggs from choice stock, and not got a chick. He says nothing but tries again. The whole trouble comes from parties that are afraid to risk a dollar to get something worth having. Why is it that eggs placed in a good reliable incubator, and worked by a competent person hatches as high as 90 per cent?



AMERICAN ROSE COMB DOMINIQUE.

THE above cut was made expressly for me, and represents my fowls. They are natives of America, and it is claimed by the best of authority that they originated about seventy-five years ago. They bear a great deal of resemblance to the Plymouth Rock in color and markings in their plumage. In fact it was from them that the Plymouth Rock found its origin. They can be mated with less trouble than the most of our pure bred poultry, and by many are thought to be more hardy and require less attention to keep them in health; and from this fact they make a good farmer's fowl. They are of good size, the cocks weighing from 6 to 9 pounds, and the hens from 5 to 7 pounds, when fully developed. They have a beautiful rose comb, clear yellow legs and skin, and low set compact bodies. They breed more true than most any other breed of fowls. They are good layers and make most excellent mothers when allowed to set. Their fine plump shape, combined with their yellow legs and skin, present a very pleasing appearance when dressed, and will demand for them a ready sale in the markets.

I have made a specialty of the A. R. C. Dominiques, and to-day can show the finest flock of Dominiques in America. I shall breed two yards this season, each yard containing prize winners.

Eggs packed in baskets and delivered to Express Office in Columbus.

I book orders for eggs on receipt of cash, and deliver in rotation, or when they are called for. First come, first served. Eggs ordered may be of as many varieties in one or more settings as customers may wish.

IN REMITTING.—Send money by P. O. Money Order, Registered Letter, Postal Note, Draft on New York, or by Express. Private checks on local Banks are not received at par; they must be accompanied by 25 cents to pay Exchange. Nothing sent C. O. D. Cash must accompany all orders.

In ordering please take particular pains to write your name very plainly, also Post Office, County and State. A little care on your part will save me hours of guessing.



LANGSHANS.

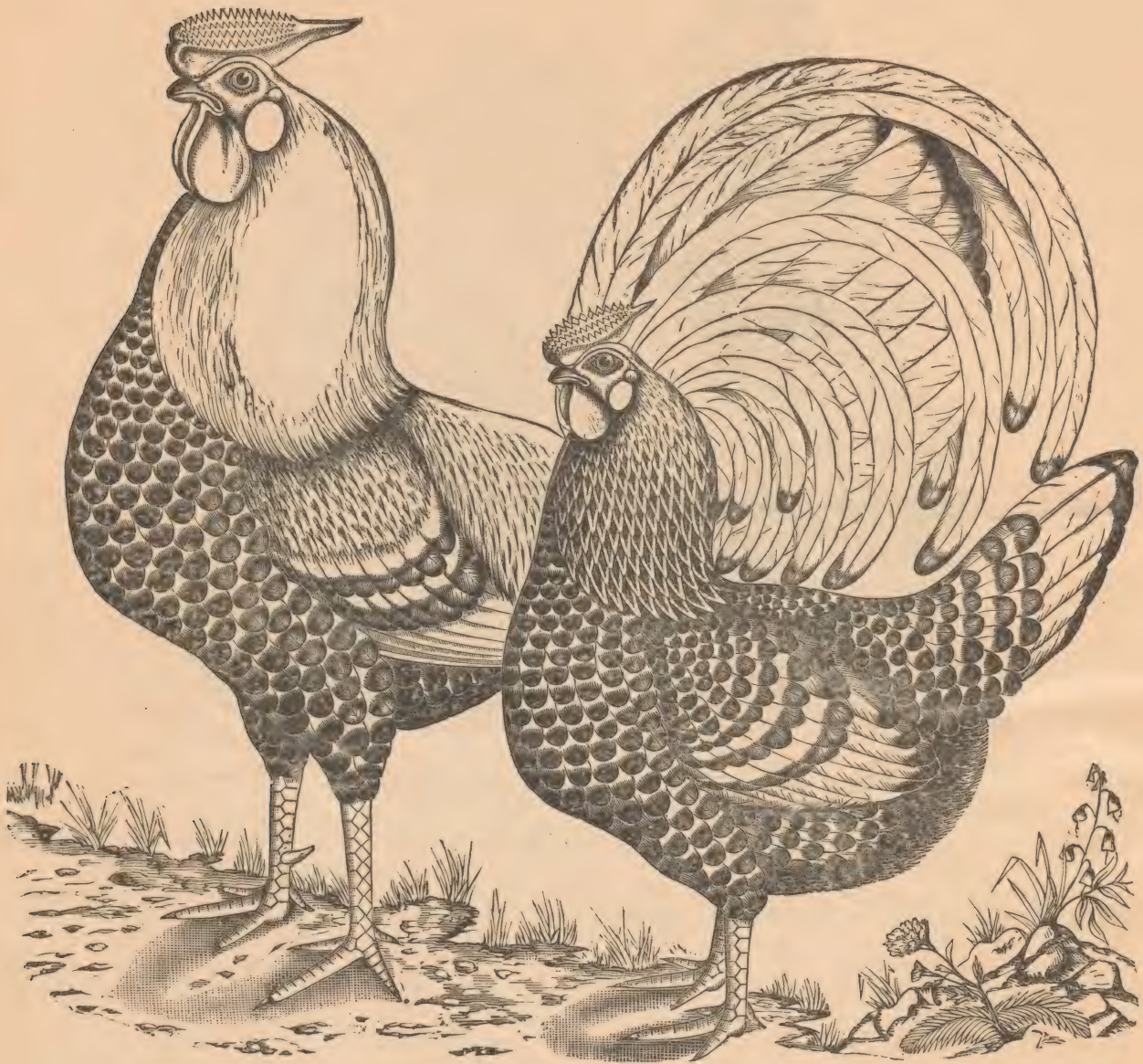
THIS breed of fowls finds its origin in Northern China. They were first imported from that country to England, and received by Major A. C. Croad of Durlington, Worthing, England. After being bred very successfully by the fanciers of said country for a few years, and also exhibited at the Crystal Palace and other leading shows, at which place they received great admiration, they were imported to America. Since their introduction into America, they have received many friends, as they are possessed of so many good qualities that those who have had the most experience in breeding them, think the most of them. In appearance the Langshans resemble the Black Cochin. The plumage being that of a solid black, with beautiful green reflections. The comb of the cock is brilliant red, large in size and fine in texture. The earlobes and wattles are also bright red, the latter being somewhat pendulous. The beak is stoutly built and slightly curved toward the tip and of a dark horn color. The tail consists of a mass of glossy feathers curved inward, being a true fan shape. The sickle feathers projecting for about six inches beyond, add greatly to the characteristic appearance of the bird. The leg feathering takes a line down to the middle of the outer toe. The color of their legs is a blue black with a purplish tint between the toes. The good qualities claimed for the Langshans are as follows: Being very large, the cocks weighing from 9 to 12 pounds, and the hens from 6 to 9 pounds when full grown, with white flesh and skin, they make an excellent table fowl. Their meat being possessed of a very delicate flavor, makes it almost equal to that of a turkey. They are good layers but not inveterate setters, but if allowed to set make most careful mothers. Being very hardy, withstanding the severest weather, they are easily raised. If well taken care of they will thrive while in confinement, but do best if given their liberty. The chicks are strong and healthy, feather out almost as soon as they are out of the shell. When first hatched they are about HALF BLACK and HALF WHITE, changing to a solid black when about three months old.

CURE FOR CANKER.

Take finger and place under the throat pushing the tongue out, then remove the canker with finger, and after thoroughly removed, rub mouth with pulverized alum; do this morning and night until removed. This is a sure cure. Canker is caused by fighting, dampness or unclean poultry houses.

SCALY LEGS.

To prevent scaly legs, saturate a cloth with coal oil and rub legs to the shank. This will only cure light cases, but for a bad case use one ounce of crystalized carbolic, two ounces sweet oil and two ounces coal oil. Apply as above.



SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG.

I HAVE purchased of Dick Nolan, Rocklane, Indiana, (who says they are the best he ever saw or owned) the Silver Spangled Hamburg hens, scoring at the Indianapolis Show, 1884, 96, 94 and 93½ points. Mr. Nolan having bred Silver Spangled Hamburgs exclusively for a number of years, is the king breeder of said variety in America. I have mated these hens with an imported cock and have raised a great many high scoring birds. I have mated two yards.

I think, of all the different varieties of pure bred poultry, there is none that surpasses in points of beauty the Silver Spangled Hamburg, as will readily be seen by the above illustration. They are about the size of common barn-yard fowls. Their plumage is a silvery white, the ends of each feather being tipped with black, which presents a mottled appearance that is very handsome. They have rose combs and stately blue legs. There is no breed that will draw the attention of the most indifferent person to points of beauty in the feathered race, more than this variety. They are non-setters, and as egg producers they are simply *great*. They are termed by some everlasting layers. They bear confinement well, but look best when given a free range, and upon a green lawn they are quite an ornament. They are very small feeders, and quite easy to raise. As a table fowl they are good as far as they go. Their meat is very fine and their bones small. I consider them one of the best breeds to keep both for beauty and profit.

PIT GAMES.

I HAVE experimented in crossing of thoroughbred fowls for broiler use, and I find that to breed hens of any large variety to a Game cock produces the finest broilers, the Game being compact and of a fine delicious flavor, it produces broilers equal to a partridge, and can be put into market three to four weeks ahead of any other cross.

As layers Games are equal to Leghorns, laying on an average 180 eggs in a season. They being the hardest fowl in existence, I find chicks very easy to rear, especially with Incubators and Brooders. I have Game hens weighing 5 to 7 pounds and cocks 5 to 8 pounds. This, as an average, is almost equal to some of larger varieties in weight.

To Former Customers I will say, that I can furnish you with eggs from fowls which are in no way related to my last year's stock.

Electroplates of Poultry.—All new cuts made from the original wood cut. I have a fine assortment of cuts for sale. Parties wishing proof of cuts, will enclose 20 cents in two-cent postage stamps, and if they decide on buying a cut, remit price for cut less the 20 cents sent for proof.

HABITUAL NEGLECT.

Those who keep and breed pure bred fowls usually give their birds the very best of attention and care, for the value of the birds is a sufficient inducement, but there are many farmers and others who hope to realize a good deal of cash each year, either in eggs or meat or both, for their poultry, who are very remiss in their attention, especially in reference to supplying them regularly with fresh water. Neglect to attend to the wants of your fowls, particularly in winter, will surely result in total failure. Perhaps there is no kind of domestic stock so neglected and forced to shift for themselves as poultry. Other animals are estimated by dollars, while fowls are looked upon as of no special value—too insignificant to lose much time or expense on their keeping. This is a great mistake and we venture to say there is no kind of live stock that will pay so large a per cent. on the investment as will poultry if properly managed.

Too often the sad spectacle of neglect is forced upon us as we pass by the yards of careless farmers and poulterers. They never take into consideration that domestic fowls are created for our benefit and to care for them accordingly. We should care for them as though we appreciated and felt that they were a part of our subsistence and there would be no difficulty. The profits of a poultry yard will be in accordance with the care the fowls receive. And the man who carries out these conditions faithfully and punctually will always succeed.

CARBOLIC ACID IN THE POULTRY HOUSE.

Until the discovery of the uses of this acid, poultrymen, as well as a host of others, were sadly in need of some really good deodorizer and disinfectant, though now we have something which can be relied upon for these purposes, while the various uses it can be and has been applied to are so numerous we shall not attempt to enumerate them. Lice, mites and other parasites which infest the poultry-house as well as the poultry, have a wholesome dread of this acid, the mere odor from it, which is very penetrating, causing them to skip for pastures new in double quick time. It has also been used, diluted with water, as a remedy for scab leg or poultry itch, but it must be used with caution here, or it may cause considerable suffering at the time to the fowls. It can be mixed with the whitewash, or it can be largely diluted with water and scattered all over the house, inside, with a long whist. The nests can also have a sprinkling, while the floor under the roosts and roosting-benches and elsewhere can be treated to some of the same, and you will feel satisfied that the acid has helped you in many ways to make your fowls more comfortable.

CROP-BOUND.

From careless feeding and from other causes fowls are subject to become crop-bound. The food in the crop presses so heavily upon the outlet into the stomach that it becomes closed, and if not removed inflammation and death results. Pour some warm water down the throat, and then quickly knead the distended organs with the hands, till the contents are softened and pass away. An hour is often required to give this relief, but when obtained a dessert spoonful of castor oil should be given. Feed sparingly for a few days afterwards. Sometimes an incision is necessary, and then the bird should be laid on its back, some feathers removed from its crop, and an incision made where none of the large vessels will be cut through, and excessive bleeding ensue. It must be large enough to admit the bowl of a teaspoon, with which, when inserted, the contents of the crop can be removed. The finger should be then passed in to make sure the outlet is quite clear or the operation is useless. Great care must be taken in sewing up the wound (which should be done with needle and horse hair or silk thread,) to see that the outer and inner membranes are sewed together separately. Allow no water for twenty-four hours, and feed soft food sparingly for a few days.

EGG-BOUND.

A full dose of castor oil and a handful of groundsel will often relieve in a few hours, but that failing, a small, flexible syringe should be passed up the oviduct till it meets the egg, care being taken not to fracture it, and an ounce of olive oil injected.

THE BRONZE TURKEY.

THE Bronze Turkey is among the finest of all the breeds of turkeys that have sprung from the wild turkey of our forests, and by many it is put at the head of the list. If beauty of plumage alone is considered, it would undoubtedly bear the palm.

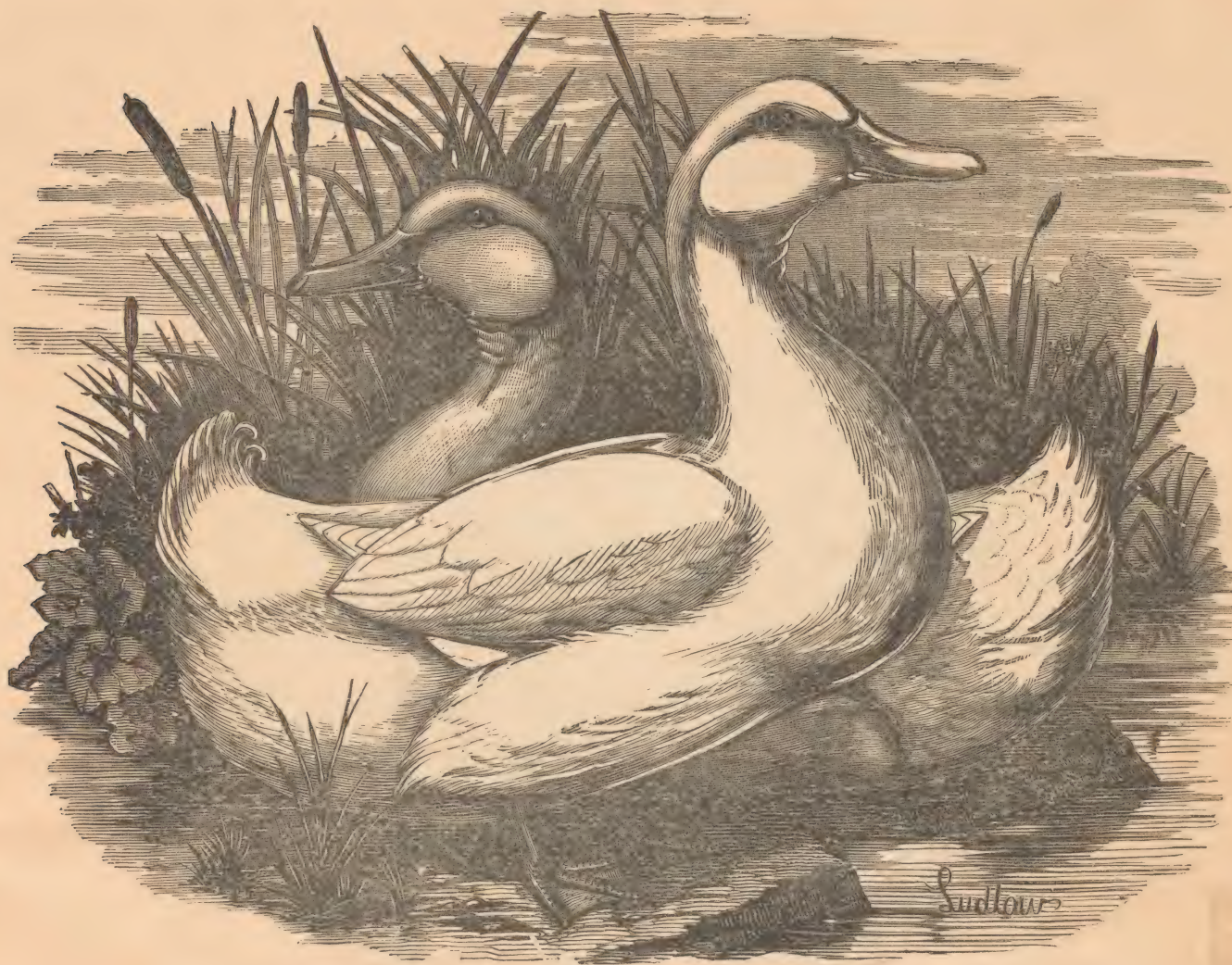
We are not aware that any one lays claim to the original production of this very fine breed. It seems to be the earliest departure from the wild turkey type, and it is not improbable that a wild cock bred with bronze hens, and their offspring bred together would soon result in the permanent bronze type. The type soon become fixed according to the standard, and with ordinary care from the breeder, the chicks will look as much alike as purely bred beans of any given variety. Young birds from strong parents, on a good range, grow rapidly through the summer, and, if well fed in October, will weigh by the last of November, cocks, 18 to 20 pounds, hens, 10 to 12 pounds; their after-growth depends a good deal upon feed. If well fed, the young cocks will gain about three pounds per month until February, and the hens about two. In February the breeding fever comes on, and breeders, who are wise, begin to slack up on the feed, to prevent too early laying. In the Northern States, larger flocks will be raised, if the laying commences not earlier than the first of April. The May and June hatch are much more likely to live than those that come earlier. The size of a breeding flock is a matter of considerable importance. The cost of attendance is about the same for a cock and twelve hens, as a pair or a trio. In our best turkey districts from ten to fifteen hens are allotted to one cock. If the range is

small this would be too many hens. The number of chicks that will be raised is mainly a question of careful attendance and suitable feed. The turkey crop is already increased in value, not more by the increased number of farmers who make this a specialty in their poultry raising, than by the increased attention and skill of those who have long been in the business. Care in selecting the stock for breeding brings ample rewards. The prospect was never better than now for the extension of the business among the farmers who have good range and good market. The average size of the birds in the districts where the business is made a specialty, is speedily increasing, and we look for still further improvement.



FEATHER EATING.

This is really a disease, though it may appear merely a vicious habit. It is generally caused by a craving for animal food, which the blood in the quills partially satisfies. The provision of raw meat and plenty of green food will sometimes, though not always, cure this morbid appetite. Lettuces are particularly beneficial. The feathers where plucked on the bird that is made the victim of the plucking, should be dressed with a stiff lather of carbolic soap to nauseate the worker of the mischief. Isolation of the offender for some weeks is often necessary before the bad habit is overcome.



IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS.

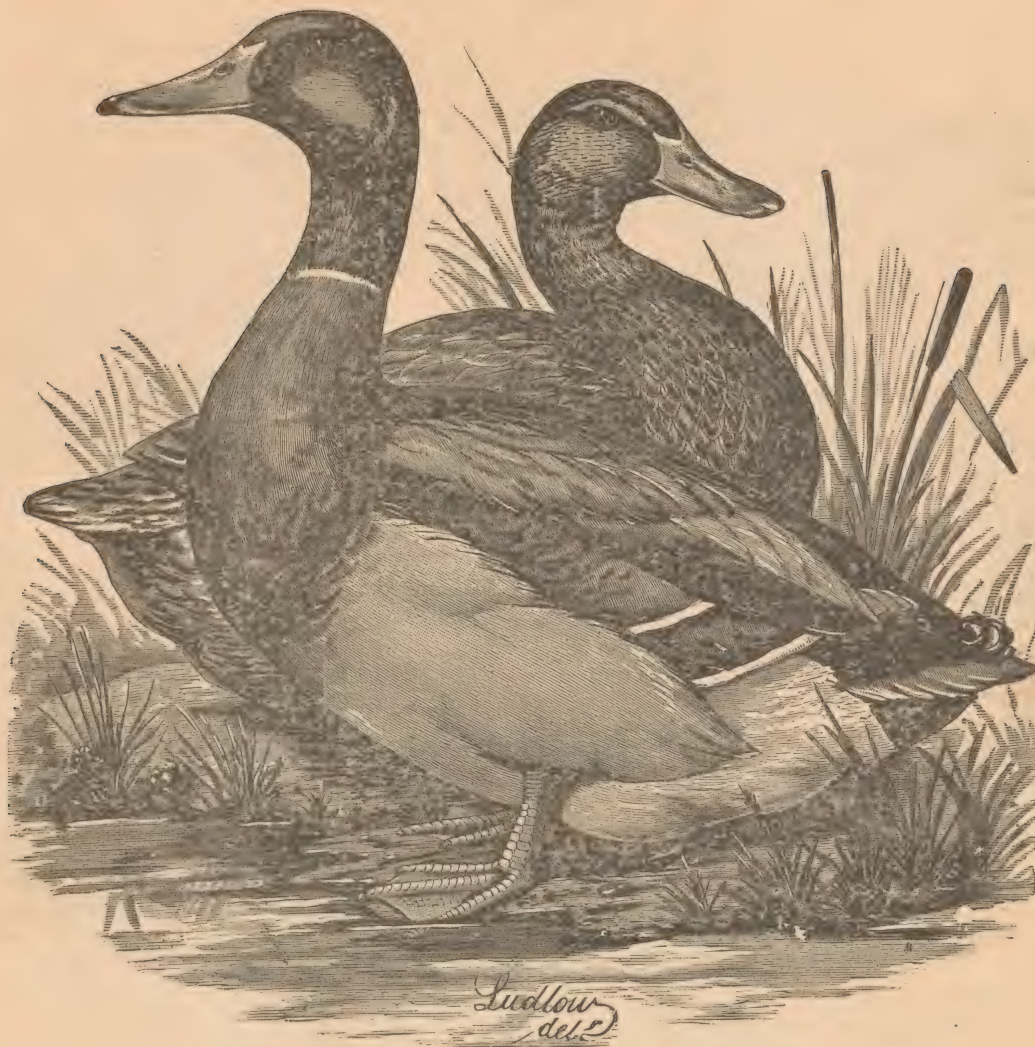
THIS breed of Ducks finds their origin in China, from whence they were recently imported. Their plumage is of a beautiful and rich creamy white. They are covered with a large growth of loose fitting feathers; the qualities of which are equal to those of a Goose. Their legs are orange color, and their bills a spotless yellow. They show the most body above the water line while swimming, of any breed of water fowls. They are very hardy, grow rapidly, and easily raised. They are full feathered at two months old; and upon a green lawn they present a very pleasing appearance. As egg producers they are good, laying both spring and fall. When full grown they are very large; but their weights have been over estimated. They weigh from 16 to 18 pounds per pair. Are good foragers and need but little more water than a chicken; and a fence 18 inches high will turn them. So far as our experience goes, they combine many good qualities.

GAPES.

This complaint scarcely ever troubles a clean and dry yard, and free use of carbolic disinfecting powder is almost certain preventive. When, however, it does appear, it may be checked by adding fluid carbolic, camphor or lime to the drinking water. The sufferers themselves should be made to inhale the fumes of the carbolic acid. Some of a clear transparent quality may be placed in a spoon or metal saucer, and held over a candle or lamp, when dense fumes of the acid will arise. In these the chicks' heads must be immersed till the bird is nearly suffocated; or if many are to be treated they may be placed together in a box and fumigated, being carefully watched through an aperture covered with a piece of glass, or the chickens will be killed as well as the worms which cause the disease.

A SURE CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

Remove the fowl to a dry place and feed soft food, seasoned with chopped onion, red pepper and gentian. Feed this two or three times per day. Give as a drink Douglass Mixture and Potash. If the throat becomes ulcerated, use to swab out the throat a small camel's hair brush, dipped in a vial containing diluted elixir iodine and bromide of calcium, compounded. Use this three or four times per day until ulceration is removed. Keep nostrils and head clean by using carbolic soap.



ROUEN DUCKS.

THE Rouen Drake is one of the most beautiful of all domestic fowls; but is only the wild Mallard enlarged, having similar plumage. There is the same rich green on the head and neck, the same white color extending nearly around the neck, the same greenish black on the back, and black curl feathers with green reflections, the same brown color of tail with cream colored edgings, claret breast and rich gray underparts, and the same markings in the wings. The back is longer and the wings shorter. The breaking up of migratory habits and plentiful feed provided by man has made the body heavier and the wings almost useless for the purpose of flight. The female has modest plumage, which may be described as in the main, brown and dark pencilings, the wings having similar ribbon marks as those of the drake. They are great layers of large, fine flavored eggs, and as they weigh from 16 to 20 pounds per pair, and of rich juicy flesh, they are well adapted for the markets. They will get along with but a small amount of water; are very hardy and easily confined. In fact, to those who wish to keep ducks, for both eggs and flesh, the Rouen is not surpassed by any other breed of water-fowls.

PINE SPLIT EGG BASKETS.

I can furnish parties with elegant square pine baskets for shipping eggs. Baskets for one setting of eggs, 90 cents per dozen; baskets for two and three setting of eggs, \$1.00 per dozen; baskets for four to six setting of eggs, \$1.20 per dozen. Liberal discount on ten dozen lots.

In Shipping Poultry great pains will be taken to make it as comfortable as possible for the fowls while on their journey, providing water, food, etc. I will ship in coops as light and strong as I can, and thus save expense in shipping to a great extent. I will in no case ship fowls or eggs C. O. D., but the money must accompany each order. If birds are not as represented, customers may return the same, if done at once, and their money, less express charges, will be refunded.

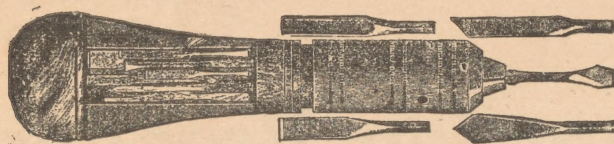
AGENTS WANTED FOR “FANCIERS’ GAZETTE,” INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

B. N. PIERCE, Editor.

It is a monthly, 32 pages and a cover. It gives the “ins and outs” of the poultry business; manner of scoring by a standard; building designs; symptoms and remedies of all known diseases; how to manage and rear naturally and artificially on a large or small scale, etc. It is a complete repository of poultry literature, covering the entire field. Price, \$1.00 per year; sample copies, 10 cents. Send for Agents’ terms.

E. A. PIERCE, Manager “Fanciers’ Gazette,” Indianapolis, Ind.

TWENTY USEFUL TOOLS.

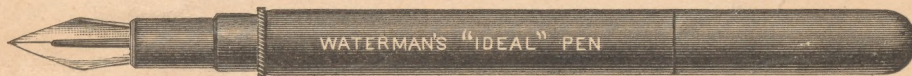


This cut is but half the size of tools and holder. The holder is made of hard wood well polished, and has at the large end a cavity where twenty different tools are stored. Among them are different sized chisels, gouges, awls, and almost everything in that line.

At one end of the handle is a strong chuck that fastens securely any of these tools. No more useful instrument than this could be imagined. Price 75 cts. Post paid.

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We are also the Publishers of CITY AND COUNTRY, a 24 page paper, containing from 25 to 30 illustrations each issue and matter interesting to each member of the family. We will send the Twenty Useful Tools to any one who will send us 4 subscribers at only 50 cents per year. The regular subscription price is \$1.00 per year. Send for free canvassing outfit if you wish to get up a club and obtain this premium without cost. Address, **WILL C. TURNER & CO., Publishers, Columbus, Ohio.**



WATERMAN'S “IDEAL” FOUNTAIN PEN.

It is the only fountain holder that uses a gold or steel pen, and always writes without shaking. It is the simplest (only four parts) and cleanest in use or in the pocket, as well as the readiest.

It uses any good ink and holds enough to write continuously from 10 to 25 hours.

It is always ready without pounding and shaking, and is in every way a perfect fountain pen—MR. E. G. BLACKFORD, Fish Commissioner, New York State.

THE IDEAL PEN COMPANY, L. E. Waterman, Manager, No. 155 Broadway, N. Y.

The Ideal Pocket for Pens and Pencils of all sizes, holds from one to six securely at the same time. It fastens itself, and is easily changed from one vest pocket to another. Price, nickel-plated, 25 cents.

(Patented Feb. 12 and Nov. 4, 1884.)

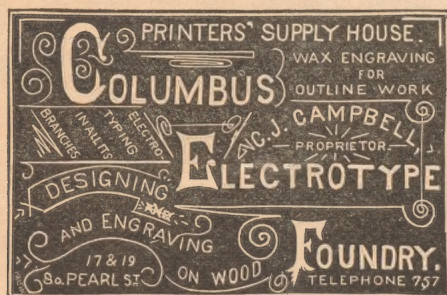
I constantly carry one in my pocket and would not be without one for ten times its cost.—MR. B. T. BABBITT, Soap Manufacturer, New York.

It is warranted to give satisfaction or the purchase money will be refunded.

Your favorite pen can be fitted, and the character of your handwriting preserved.

Send for circular with full price list and testimonials.

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The New "Success" Hatcher.

The best regulated Incubator in the World.

NO CLOCK WORKS.

The only Machine having Self-Feeding Safety Lamps. It was awarded First Premium at the great St. Louis Fair in 1884 and 1885; also, First Premium at Ohio State Fair in 1885. Send for new circular.

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The Champion Brooder.

The only PERFECT and RELIABLE BROODER in the World.
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FREE SEND US YOUR ADDRESS ON A POSTAL CARD **FREE**

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CAULIFLOWERS AND HOW TO CROW THEM.

A new book with PRACTICAL INFORMATION IN MINUTE DETAIL. A complete expose of the methods of growing Cauliflower on Long Island. By mail, 20 cents.

FRANCIS BRILL, Riverhead, Long Island, N. Y.



PARTRIDGE COCHINS.

THEY are as profitable as they are everywhere popular, and are the largest of the Cochin family.

In color they are very beautiful, the cock having a solid black breast, red back, hackle and saddle feathers, an orange color mixed with penciling of black. The hen is a rich mahogany color with cross pencilings of black, the hackle being a beautiful golden or yellow color, striped with black. They are very hardy, grow rapidly, and weigh from 18 to 22 pounds per pair, when full grown. As for the farmer and those who wish to raise early poultry for the markets, they are not excelled, being splendid winter layers and good setters and mothers. They are the first to lay and the first to hatch their young; and as they are full feathered at eight weeks old, they command the highest market price. If given a free range they are good foragers and will get along with but a small amount of food for such large fowls; but when confined are very docile, and will not attempt to fly over a fence four feet high. In fact their good qualities, combined with their noble appearance, commands the admiration of all.

My yards for this season shall contain some of the finest penciled females in America. My stock are all descendents of Wm. Tell, who has proven the best breeder of fine females in the country. His lineal descendents won more premiums in the past five years than those of any birds in America. His stock is of that fine mahogany color, so much sought after by our best breeders. I am prepared to furnish Eggs from two yards, scoring over 90 points each. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26.

TESTIMONIALS.

GALLIPOLIS, OHIO, Oct. 30, 1885.

MR. C. HARRIS—Sir: The mill and chickens came Wednesday evening. I am much pleased with the appearance of the chickens. So many have been imposed on in our community, I trust I have been fairly dealt with. I did not send the freightage before for I was waiting for your shipment.

Respectfully,

H. U. MAXON.

LAWRENCEBURG, IND., March 3, 1885.

C. HARRIS, Columbus, O.:

DEAR SIR—Please send me your circular for your mateings for year. I guess you remember sending me one setting of Plymouth Rock eggs last summer, and I afterward wrote you that they did not turn out as I expected. I wrote that before I could tell anything about them, and I must beg pardon, as they turned out No. 1. I have one fine cockrel and four pullets. I showed one of the pullets at the Cincinnati Show in January, and it scored by Bricknell 88, being cut 3 on weight. I may buy some eggs of you again this spring.

Yours, very truly,

P. O. Box 336.

GEO. FAHLBUSH.

WALDO, FLORIDA.

MR. C. HARRIS:

The turkeys I bought of you are doing remarkably well. The Mill and Egg Food came last evening all right.

DR. GEO. H. AMBROSE.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 3, 1885.

MR. C. HARRIS:

Fowls were received all right, and I am very much pleased with them. Respectfully yours,

W. H. CARPENTER, Breeder,
2420 Penn Ave.

SCIO, OREGON, March 28, 1885.

MR. C. HARRIS:

Pekin Ducks arrived all O. K., and am well pleased with them.

Yours truly,

FRANK CRABTREE.

YPSILANTI, MICH., May 18, 1885.

The A. R. C. Dominique eggs came to hand in due time. I have 11 nice healthy chicks.

Yours, &c.,

F. H. BARNUM.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., June 22, 1885.

MR. HARRIS:

MY DEAR SIR:—Enclosed find P. O. Order. The eggs arrived O. K. Yours,

R. A. HEFFER.

BROOKFIELD, WAHIAKUM CO., WASH. TER.,
July 13, 1885.

MR. C. HARRIS, ESQ.:

I wish to inform you that from the 11 turkey eggs and 11 Wyandotte egg I hatched 5 turkeys and 5 Wyandottes. I think we have done very well for the long distance the eggs traveled.

Yours truly,

J. G. MEGLER.

CHANUTE, KANSAS, June 9, 1885.

MR. C. HARRIS:

DEAR SIR—Eggs came to hand yesterday, and I must say they were nicely packed, not one cracked or misplaced. The catalogue you sent for the 10 cents I would not take \$1 for if I could not get another. Express charges on eggs, 65c., a low rate. Later, July 10, 1885: From 13 eggs I got 10 chicks, other 13 eggs hen left nest after third day and would not set.

Yours truly,

JONCE S. MARKLE.

OAKLAND, CAL., Jan. 7, 1885.

C. HARRIS:

The Wyandottes arrived December 24, and we are all well pleased, considering them excellent for the money. You will receive another order from me ere long. Expressage, \$11.70 on the trio of Wyandottes. You are at liberty to use all or any part of this letter as a testimonial.

E. L. GIFFORD,

Proprietor Fountainebleau Poultry Yards.

Shipped above December 17th, arrived at Oakland, Cal., December 24th; on road seven days.

MC MINNVILLE, TENN., March 13.

MR. C. HARRIS: The drake arrived all O. K. He is a fine fellow.

Yours respectfully,

R. KENNEDY.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.

MR. HARRIS:

I received the basket of eggs in good condition. From one hen 15 eggs hatched 14 chicks, the other 9 did not hatch any; think it was the fault of the hen.

Yours truly,

W. E. HESS.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., June 11, 1885.

C. HARRIS: DEAR SIR—I now inform you as promised, my eggs hatched 11 out of 13, which is very fine. The eggs being 6 P. Cochins and 1 black Javas.

Yours truly,

J. P. MUSLER.

CATAWISSA, PA., Feb. 26, 1886.

C. HARRIS: DEAR SIR—Wyandotte cockrel arrived all right, and am pleased with him; he is a fine bird. Thanks for square dealings.

Yours truly,

H. FOX.

NORTH FREEDOM, WIS., Jan. 29, 1886.

MR. HARRIS:

DEAR SIR—Pair of Black Javas arrived O. K., and are doing nicely. The pullets have commenced laying.

Yours very truly,

A. W. COUGHRAN.

ROSEHILL, PARTILLED STATION, SWEDEN, EUROPE,
August 7th, 1885.

DEAR MR. HARRIS:—Thanks for you kindly sending me the eggs. It was a great deal of trouble. They arrived safe, and I am sorry I can not give any good report, for none of the Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte eggs hatched, and only two Bronze Turkeys hatched, one of which died a couple of days old. I do not need to say that every care was taken, as the thing was too exciting to me to be in any way neglected. The reason was not in the packing, and must be from the careless way goods are handled on board the steamers; perhaps they were put in some place near the boiler which was too hot, besides the salt air of the Atlantic would no doubt hurt them. I had eggs from Mr. Williams, of Taunton, Mass., and none of them hatched. So I suppose it can't be done.

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED LAGERGREN.

[From the Farmer and Daryman, Portland, Oregon, of July 9, 1885.]

HATCHING EGGS FROM THE EAST.

To the Farmer and Daryman:

As you are interested in poultry, I thought I would tell how I succeeded with eggs bought of C. Harris, Columbus, Ohio. I saw his advertisement in your paper and I sent for two settings of White and Brown Leghorn eggs, which were on the road a month lacking a few days, and hatched eight chickens. I wrote to Mr. Harris inquiring about them and telling him they had not come when I expected them, and he sent me eighteen more. They hatched fifteen chicks. I have sold over a hundred dozen eggs and raised two hundred and fifty chickens this summer and only had forty hens, and have used a great many eggs that I haven't counted.

Elhi, Washington Ter., June 29, 1885.

M. I. GUTHRIE.

BERKSHIRE HOG TESTIMONIALS.

WITCHERVILLE, ARK., July 2, 1885.

MR. C. HARRIS:—The pigs arrived safely and am well pleased with them. All who have seen them like them.

Yours truly,

GIBSON M. DOWDY.

NATCHEZ, MISS., Feb. 13, 1886.

MR. C. HARRIS:

DEAR SIR—The pigs arrived yesterday all O. K. Am well pleased with them, and shall always remember you as a man worthy of a stranger's confidence.

Respectfully yours,

C. F. WARNER.

LONDON, OHIO, February 13, 1886.

MR. C. HARRIS:—Received "Bob" all right; he suits me very well. He is a lengthier pig than I expected to get, but is just what I wanted.

Yours truly,

WM. BIERBAUGH.

The American Poultry Journal

Is a finely Illustrated, 3-column, 32-page Monthly Magazine,

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

It has the largest corps of practical breeders as Editors and Correspondents of any journal of its class in America, and is the *finest Poultry Journal in the World!* Volume 17 begins January, 1886.

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C. J. WARD, Prop'r, 202 State St., Chicago.

THE POULTERERS' GUIDE

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